

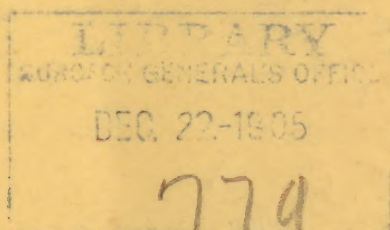
CHADWICK (Jas. R.)

OBSTETRIC AND GYNÆCOLOGICAL
LITERATURE, 1876-1880.

BY

JAMES R. CHADWICK, M. D.,
BOSTON, MASS.

*[Reprinted from the Boston Medical and Surgical Journal of
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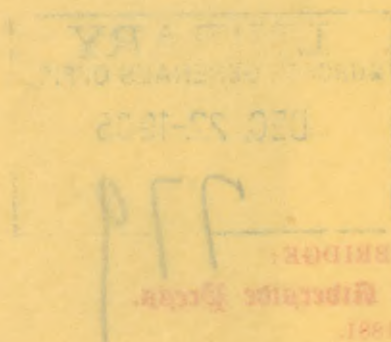
1881.

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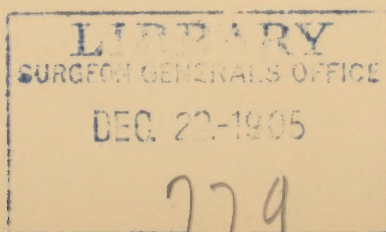
OBSTETRIC AND GYNÆCOLOGICAL LITERATURE, 1876-1880.¹

ADDRESS ON OBSTETRICS AND DISEASES OF WOMEN.

JAMES R. CHADWICK, M. D., BOSTON, MASS.

INSTEAD of following the routine custom of presenting in this address the advances that have been made in the department of obstetrics and gynæcology during the past year, I propose to ask your attention to a statistical consideration of the whole volume of literature upon this branch of medicine during the past five years. I shall present a quantitative analysis of this literature with reference to nationalities, and shall finally sketch the rise and fall of the interest evinced in certain special topics as shown by the number of separate publications and journal articles published in each successive year. These enumerations I am enabled to make by utilizing the annual "Indices of the Gynecological and Obstetric Literature of all Countries," published under my supervision in the Transactions of the the American Gynecological Society. The Index for the year 1876 only covers the last six months of the year, and is therefore of but limited utility. The Index for the year 1879 is in print, but is not yet published;

¹ Read before the American Medical Association at its thirty-second meeting, held in Richmond, Va., May, 1881.



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that for 1880, though on cards and now in course of preparation for the printer, has nevertheless proved available for my purpose. The space of time covered by my review is, unfortunately, limited to five, or, more strictly speaking, to four and a half, years, so that my sketches of the different topics can in no instance embrace more than a brief epoch in the life-history of any method of treatment, operation, or theory. Such a numerical analysis of current literature, if it could be made to cover a longer term of years, would, I am convinced, show some strange mutations in the popularity of certain topics, and would dampen the ardor of many authors who have sought to attain immortality by propounding new theories, devising new operations, and above all, by inventing new instruments. Of course the number of articles published upon a given new topic is not, in every instance, an accurate test of its merit. Many new ideas are of such nature as to appeal to a limited audience. A new therapeutic remedy or a new operation, on the other hand, is pretty sure to meet a warm reception. Its life history may then be outlined somewhat as follows: an article is written recounting the success obtained by its author in the treatment of a certain condition by a new operative method. Immediately it is tried by many practitioners, who hasten to publish their results, particularly if favorable, when they may expect to derive renown or practice from being early identified with the innovation. Articles multiply rapidly, the operation has been forced upon the attention of the whole profession; soon its charm of novelty wears off, and the number of papers would rapidly diminish were it not that the negative or unfavorable results obtained begin to be

published; the true merits of the operation are gradually reached, and finally it is either adopted as part of the traditional store of operative procedures, or is renounced and forgotten. A familiar recent instance of this course of events is observable with regard to incision of the cervix uteri for dysmenorrhœa, advocated many years ago by Sir James Y. Simpson. This operation at once appealed to the mechanical instincts of the profession, was taken up with avidity, was advocated in all the medical journals of the world, was variously modified by different operators, each of whom sought by numerous papers to have his special method adopted; opponents soon raised their voices; the operation was shown conclusively not to be followed by the promised relief in many cases, and, moreover, to be fraught with some danger. To-day this operation is rapidly passing into oblivion. It is still performed in cases of extreme stenosis, but is recognized as inadequate to afford relief in the vast majority of cases for which it was formerly recommended. My table shows a progressive decrease in the number of papers on this subject during the past five years. A similar fate may safely be predicted for several operations now held in high esteem, such as the operation for laceration of the cervix uteri, Freund's method for the complete extirpation of the cancerous uterus, Porro's Cæsarean section followed by excision of the uterus, etc

OBSTETRIC AND GYNÆCOLOGICAL PERIODICALS.

Before passing to an analysis of the whole volume of literature, let me direct your attention for a few moments to the special periodicals, including journals and society transactions, devoted to this branch of medical science:—

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NUMBER OF PERIODICALS DEVOTED TO OBSTETRICS AND GYNÆCOLOGY, 1876-1880.

	1876			1877			1878			1879			1880		
	Journals.	Transactions.	Total.	Journals.	Transactions.	Total.	Journals.	Transactions.	Total.	Journals.	Transactions.	Total.	Journals.	Transactions.	Total.
America . . .	2	1	3	2	2	4	3	1	4	4	2	6	4	2	6
Gt. Brit. & Ire.	4	1	5	4	1	5	4	1	5	5	1	6	1	1	2
France . . .	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2
Germany . . .	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2
Belgium . . .	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2
Italy . . .	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2
Spain . . .	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2
Denmark . . .	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2
	9	4	13	11	5	16	12	5	17	15	6	21	17	5	22

This table shows that the total number of periodicals has increased in the five years from thirteen to twenty-two, nearly sixty per cent.; that the American have increased one hundred per cent., the French fifty per cent., the German thirty per cent.; that Belgium, Italy, and Denmark have entered the lists with one periodical each; and that England and Spain have remained unchanged.

The twenty-two periodicals being published in 1880 are as follows:—

TITLES OF PERIODICALS DEVOTED TO OBSTETRICS AND GYNÆCOLOGICAL LITERATURE IN 1880.

Country.	First published.	Title of Periodical.
America.	1869	American Journal of Obstetrics and Diseases of Women and Children. Editor, Dr. P. F. Mundé. 8vo. Quarterly. New York.
	1869	Philadelphia Obstetrical Society. Transactions. Secretary, Dr. W. H. H. Githens. 8vo. Uncertain. Philadelphia.
	1873	Obstetrical Journal of Great Britain and Ireland, with an American Supplement. American Editor, Dr. J. V. Ingham. 8vo. Monthly. Philadelphia.

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| | 1877 | American Gynecological Society. Transactions. Secretary, Dr. J. R. Chadwick. 8vo. Yearly. Boston. |
| | 1878 | Obstetric Gazette. Editor, Dr. E. B. Stevens. 8vo. Monthly. Cincinnati, Ohio. |
| | 1879 | Homœopathic Journal of Obstetrics and Diseases of Women and Children. Editor, Dr. H. Minton, of Brooklyn. 8vo. Quarterly. New York. |
| Great Britain and Ireland. | 1859 | Obstetrical Society of London. Transactions. Hon. Secretaries, Dr. J. Williams and Dr. C. Godson. 8vo. Yearly. London. |
| | 1868 | Edinburgh Obstetrical Society. Transactions. Secretaries, C. E. Underhill, M. B., and C. Carmichael, M. D. 8vo. Yearly. Edinburgh. |
| | 1873 | Obstetrical Journal of Great Britain and Ireland, including Midwifery and the Diseases of Women and Children. ¹ Editor, Dr. A. L. Galatin. 8vo. Monthly. London. |
| France. | 1872 | Gazette obstétricale. Rédacteur, Dr. L. E. Dupuy. 8vo. Fortnightly. Paris. |
| | 1873 | Journal des sages-femmes. Rédacteur, H. Fontan. 4to. Fortnightly. Paris. |
| | 1873 | Archives de tocologie, des maladies des femmes, et des enfants nouveau-nés. Rédacteur, Dr. De Soyre. 8vo. Monthly. Paris. |
| | 1873 | Annales de gynécologie (maladies des femmes, accouchements). Rédacteur, Dr. A. Leblond. 8vo. Monthly. Paris. |
| | 1879 | Revue médico-chirurgicale des maladies des Femmes. 8vo. Monthly. Paris. |
| | 1880 | L'Obstétrique. ² Rédacteur, Dr. A. Mattei. 8vo. Monthly. Paris. |
| Germany. | 1870 | Archiv für Gynäkologie. Redacteurs, Dr. Credé and O. Spiegelberg. 8vo. Uncertain. Berlin. |
| | 1877 | Zeitschrift für Geburtshülfe und Gynäkologie. Redacteurs, C. Schröder, H. Fasbender, A. Gusserow, L. Mayer, in Berlin. 8vo. Uncertain. Stuttgart. |
| | 1877 | Centralblatt für Gynäkologie. Rédacteur, Dr. H. Fehling, in Stuttgart, Dr. H. Fritsch, in Halle, A. S. 8vo. Fortnightly. Leipzig. |
| Denmark. | 1877 | Gynækologiske og obstetriciske Meddelelser. Udgivne af F. Horwitz. 8vo. Half-yearly. Kjöbenhavn. |

¹ Discontinued after vol. viii., No. 12, December 30, 1880.

² Terminated on the death of the editor, 1881.

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| Italy. | 1879 | Annali di ostetricia, ginecologia e pediatria. Editore, Dott. C. Alessandro, Università di Modena. 8vo. Monthly. Milano. |
| Spain. | 1875 | Sociedad ginecológica española. Anales. Secretario, Sr. D. A. R. Rubi y Pacheco. 8vo. Monthly. Madrid. |
| Belgium. | 1880 | Journal d'accouchements. Écho de la Maternité de Liège. Rédacteur, Dr. N. Charles. 4to. Fortnightly. Liège. |
- In 1876 was published the Zeitschrift für Geburtshülfe und Frauenkrankheiten. Redacteure, Dr. E. Martin and Dr. H. Fasbender, vol. i., 8vo, uncertain, Stuttgart, which was converted into the Zeitschrift für Geburtshülfe und Gynäkologie in 1877.
- In 1879 was published by the New York Obstetrical Society, Transactions for the years 1876, 1877, and 1878. 8vo. Vol. I. Uncertain. New York. 1879.

The special periodicals may be regarded as one gauge of the degree of interest taken in this branch of medicine in the different countries.

Certain characteristics distinguished the publications of the different countries. For instance those of Germany contain more contributions to the science of medicine, whereas those of America contain more papers of a practical nature; those of France are more controversial, being more essentially the organs of separate cliques, etc.

OBSTETRIC AND GYNECOLOGICAL SOCIETIES.

Another means of estimating the relative prominence of this branch of medicine in different countries is an enumeration of the special societies.

NUMBER OF OBSTETRIC AND GYNÆCOLOGICAL SOCIETIES, 1876-1880.¹

	1876	1877	1878	1879	1880
International Congress .	1	1	1	1	1
America	6	6	8	10	11
Great Britain and Ireland	4	4	4	4	4
Germany	3	3	3	3	3
Spain	1	1	1	1	1
France	—	—	—	—	1
Russia	1	1	1	1	1
	16	16	18	20	22

OBSTETRICAL AND GYNÆCOLOGICAL SOCIETIES IN 1880, WITH THE PLACES IN WHICH THEIR PROCEEDINGS ARE PUBLISHED.

Country.	Founded.	Society.
America.	1876	American Gynæcological Society. Transactions of Year 1879. Secretary, James R. Chadwick, M. D., Boston. Vol. IV. 8vo. Also, Abstract in American Journal of Obstetrics, New York.
	1849	American Medical Association. Transactions. Obstetric Section. Secretary, Dr. Robert Battey, Rome, Ga. Transactions American Medical Association. XXX. 221-265.
		Philadelphia Obstetrical Society. Transactions. Secretary, W. H. H. Githens. American Journal of Obstetrics, New York.
		New York Obstetrical Society. Transactions. American Journal Obstetrics. New York.
		Obstetrical Society of Boston. Proceedings. Secretary, C. W. Swan, M. D. Boston Medical and Surgical Journal.
		Gynæcological Society of Boston. Secretary, Dr. H. M. Field, Newton, Mass. American Journal Obstetrics. New York.
		Obstetrical and Gynæcological Society of St. Louis. Secretary, Dr. George J. Engelmann. St. Louis Courier of Medicine.
		Cincinnati Obstetrical Society. Transactions. Secretary, E. B. Stevens, M. D.,

¹ In this list are included the general societies which have sections specially devoted to obstetrics and gynæcology.

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- Cincinnati, Ohio. American Journal Obstetrics. New York.
- San Francisco Obstetrical Society.
- New York Academy of Medicine. Obstetrical Section. New York Medical Record.
- Chicago Gynecological Society. Transactions. Chicago Medical Journal and Examiner.
- Great Britain and Ireland. 1859 Obstetrical Society of London. Transactions. Hon. Secretaries, John Williams, M. D., and Clement Godson, M. D. Vol. XXI., 411 pp. 8vo. Yearly. London. 1880. Also, Abstract in Obstetrical Journal of Great Britain. London.
- British Medical Association. Obstetric Section. Abstract of Proceedings. British Medical Journal.
- 1868 Edinburgh Obstetrical Society. Transactions. Secretaries, C. E. Underhill, M. B., James Carmichael, M. D. Vol. V., Part 3. 8vo. Edinburgh. 1880. Also, Abstract in Obstetrical Journal of Great Britain.
- Obstetrical Society of Dublin. Abstract of the Proceedings. Obstetrical Journal of Great Britain. London.
- Germany. 1866 Versammlung deutscher Naturforscher und Aerzte in Cassel. Gynäkologische Section. Verhandlungen. XVI. Centralbl. f. Gynäk. Berlin. Also, Arch. f. Gynæk. Berlin. Also, American Journal Obstetrics. New York.
- Gesellschaft für Geburtshülfe und Gynäkologie in Berlin. See Ztschr. f. Geburtsh. u. Gynäk.
- Gesellschaft für Geburtshülfe in Leipzig. 1878-79. Mittheilungen. Arch. f. Gynæk. Berlin.
- France. Französischer Naturforscherversammlung. Sitzung zu Montpellier. Gynäkologische Section. Centralbl. f. Gynäk. Berlin.
- Spain. Sociedad ginecológica española. Anales. Año de 1879. Secretario general, Sr. D. A. R. Rubí y Pacheco. Tomo V. 8vo. Madrid. 1880.
- Russia. Allgemeines Verein St. Petersburger Aerzte. Gynäkologische Section. Verhandlungen. St. Petersb. med. Wchschr.

We see here at a glance how greatly America predominates in this list, containing as many societies as

exist in the rest of the world. Too great significance must not, however, be attached to this fact, for one cause of this development of societies is purely geographical. In England it is possible for those who are specially interested in gynæcology and obstetrics to attend the meetings of the Obstetrical Society of London, as actually happens, whereas in America the distances to be traversed are so great as to render this impossible. As a result of these two extremes we find the English society has seven or eight hundred members while the membership of the American societies ranges from twenty to fifty. The lack of any special society in France is striking, and unaccountable when contrasted with the large number (6) of special journals issued in that country.

OBSTETRIC AND GYNÆCOLOGICAL LITERATURE.

We now come to the consideration of the whole bulk of the special literature; it may best be appreciated by the aid of this table.

		Equivalent to		
	Sep. Pub.	Articles.	Articles.	Total.
Last six months of 1876 ..	91	= 1374	+ 753	= 2127
1877 ..	194	= 2388	+ 1698	= 4086
1878 ..	168	= 1320	+ 2203	= 3523
1879 ..	265	= 2194	+ 2644	= 4838
1880 ..	201	= 2410	+ 2770	= 5188

In this table I have resolved the separate publications into their equivalents in journal articles, reckoning an article when its number of pages is not given at an assumed average length of ten pages, which is certainly above rather than below the average length of articles. The rate will, however, serve as a convenient basis for the reduction.

It will be noticed in the first place that the volume of this special literature is increasing at the rate of twenty-five per cent. a year. The volume of literature

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thus shown to be devoted yearly to a single branch of medicine is certainly appalling and fully justifies the urgent need for specialization of practice already in process of evolution. Even admitting that ninety per cent. of these writings merely reiterate facts in medicine already familiar to gynæcologists, yet there still remains an immense amount of reading incumbent upon one who would keep abreast with the advances in this, to say nothing of the collateral branches of medicine.

A still further analysis of these figures for one year (1880) discloses some interesting facts with reference to nationalities.

In the first place, France has issued the greatest volume of literature, equivalent to 1658 articles; America 1345; Germany, Great Britain, and Ireland 488. Analyzing these we have —

France,	. . .	obstetrical, 948 ; gynæcological, 710 = 1658
America,	. . .	obstetrical, 624 ; gynæcological, 721 = 1345
Germany,	. . .	obstetrical, 421 ; gynæcological, 433 = 854
Gr. Brit. and Ire.,		obstetrical, 269 ; gynæcological, 270 = 539

This predominant interest of France in obstetrics may be shown to be restricted to a moderate number of writers, for on analyzing the French contributions closely it appears that fifty-one separate publications (books, theses, etc.) were published during the year, which had been estimated as equivalent to 598 articles; deducting these from 948 we have remaining only 350 real journal articles. In America only nine books were issued, equivalent to 126 articles, leaving 498 articles. In Germany a similar process reduced the articles to 170, in England to 164.

Under gynæcology similar reductions change the relations as follows: France 301 articles; America 359 articles; Germany 215 articles; Great Britain and Ireland 166.

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The inferences from these figures may be summed up as follows: In America there is a much greater number of contributions on both general branches than in any other country. In France the whole volume of obstetric literature, nevertheless, exceeds that of America by one fifth, a curious discrepancy which may be attributed mainly to two factors: first, the publication of graduation theses, and second, the stimulus given to the professors to the writing of treatises from the rivalry engendered by the close propinquity of the fields of their labor; that this, by their being mostly inhabitants of Paris, and having charge of competing clinics. The cause of the small number of contributions from Germany is probably due to the fact that they emanate chiefly from university professors and instructors, whose chief motive is the desire for academic promotion, and whose writings are consequently, for the most part, records of extensive research or investigation and addressed mainly to the ministry of education; they are hence much longer, on the average, and require a longer time for their preparation. I am at a loss to explain the lack of interest displayed in England by these figures.

SPECIAL SUBJECTS IN OBSTETRICS AND GYNÆCOLOGY.

Carrying my analysis one step farther, I shall finally bid you scrutinize a table in which are given the number of articles upon certain definite topics in the successive years, and shall offer a few suggestions in explanation.

Under the Total of Ovariectomy we see a marked increase from year to year. Under the sub-head of

Ovariectomy there is a steady increase, while in the past two years there has been a steady decrease in the number of Cases of Ovariectomy; the cause must be apparent to all. Normal Ovariectomy, which was devised and first carried out by the genius and pluck of our countryman, Dr. Battey, has deservedly claimed more attention during the past three years than any other new operation, but during 1880 its volume of literature has been on the wane, its true value and limits of usefulness having been nearly defined.

TABLE OF SPECIAL TOPICS.

	Last half of 1876	1877	1878	1879	1880
Ovariectomy	4	30	36	45	158
Ovariectomy during pregnancy	—	3	2	—	—
Ovariectomy, vaginal . . .	1	1	1	—	—
Ovariectomy, antiseptic . .	—	—	14	25	20
Ovariectomy, double, cases of	—	—	—	12	5
Ovariectomy, cases of . . .	45	92	143	126	76
Total	50	123	196	208	259
Ovariectomy, normal . . .	—	3	19	108	32
Porro's operation, Cesarean section, with extirpation of the uterus	—	—	—	24	41
Albuminuria	8	5	7	4	33
Eclampsia	5	—	—	—	—
Puerperal convulsions	35	80	82	184	94
Total	48	85	89	188	127
Forceps	9	17	29	45	37
Hæmorrhage, post-partum . .	12	29	34	44	42
Hysteria	5	9	25	11	11
Hystero-neurosis	—	4	7	11	—
Hystero-epilepsy	—	—	9	21	6
Total	5	13	41	43	17

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TABLE OF SPECIAL TOPICS (*continued.*)

	Last half of 1876	1877	1878	1879	1880
Intra-uterine injections	—	2	10	7	11
Abortion	22	16	46	39	32
Abortion, criminal	—	—	4	10	3
Total	22	16	50	49	35
Menstruation	1	29	25	21	51
Menstruation, anomalies of	3	20	23	5	9
Total	4	49	48	26	60
Uterus, fibroid tumors of	21	67	105	186	168
Transfusion of blood	3	7	6	6	2
Placenta prævia	10	59	40	44	59
Pessaries	10	20	14	26	21
Perinæum, rupture of	7	28	32	37	20
Pregnancy, extra-uterine	43	55	52	64	77
Phlegmasia, alba dolens	—	6	15	12	23
Puerperal septicæmia	8	11	9	11	22
Uterus, cancer of	33	27	26	52	81
Uterus, cervix, incision of	5	6	1	2	3
Uterus, cervix, laceration of	3	10	12	31	26
Uterus, inversion of	5	25	35	57	49
Uterus, rupture of	9	19	19	16	38
Vomiting in pregnancy	1	7	23	36	14
Lying-in hospitals	20	32	48	106	22
Monstrosities, monsters	—	3	35	52	64

Porro's Cæsarean Section with Extirpation of the Uterus appeared as a new operation in 1879 and has since been vigorously advocated and discussed.

The cerebral and systemic effects of renal disease recorded under several headings in the next table show in the aggregate a marked increase in prominence quite commensurate with their importance.

The Forceps were brought forward as a special topic in 1878 by the invention of a new form by Tarnier, and in 1879 by the formal discussion of the extent of

their utility at the Obstetrical Society of London; hence the greater figures under these two years.

Tumors of the Uterus continue to attract an increasing interest proportionate to the extension of abdominal surgery.

Extra-uterine Pregnancy has been brought to the front during the past five years mainly through the labors of Parry and Thomas, both Americans.

Puerperal Septicæmia evinces a small but increasing popularity commensurate with the interest now taken in all diseases attributable to putrefactive changes or the development of germs.

Cancer of the Uterus received an impulse in 1879, which is more than sustained in 1880, by the publication of the alleged curative effect of Chian turpentine in the hands of Dr. John Clay, of England; a claim which has not been corroborated by the experience of other observers. This subject will doubtless fall to its normal level in the present year.

Incision of the Cervix Uteri had its day before the years covered by my tables and is fast sinking into oblivion.

Laceration of the Cervix Uteri and its cure by the simple and admirable operation of Dr. Emmet is the topic of the day, in this country at any rate, but can scarcely be said to have passed from the state of novelty to that of criticism. It is destined to be a fertile topic for several years to come, when it, too, will be assigned its proper sphere — a very restricted one, as I believe — and cease to excite discussion.

The treatment of the Vomiting in Pregnancy by dilatation of the cervix uteri devised by Dr. Copeman, of England, brought this topic forward in 1878 and 1879,

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as seen by the figures ; its decadence in 1880 is manifest.

The subject of Lying-in Hospitals was prolific of discussion in 1878 and especially in 1879, but is now on the wane.

GENERAL CONCLUSIONS.

The above quantitative analysis of obstetric and gynæcological literature with regard to nationalities manifests the predominance of America in this branch of medicine. America contributes more journal articles than any other nation ; supports by contribution, both literary and pecuniary, as many special periodicals as France, and twice as many as either England or Germany ; and carries on as many special societies as all the other countries of the world together.

England, despite the labors of Wells, Keith, Thornton, Barnes, Duncan, Tait, Leishman, and Playfair, is fast losing its preëminence in this branch of medicine, and has recently demonstrated its inability to support even one special journal by the discontinuance of the *Obstetric Journal of Great Britain and Ireland* on January 1st of the present year.

France is exhibiting an unnatural activity under special influences already adduced.

Germany holds on the even tenor of its way, while Belgium, Italy, Spain, Denmark, and Russia are awakening to a more active participation in the advance and dissemination of obstetric and gynæcological lore.

I have throughout these pages restricted myself to a quantitative study of the literature. I cannot close without giving in a few words an estimate of the quality of each nation's contributions to the science and practice of gynæcology and obstetrics.

Germany unquestionably advances pure science more than any other nation; the papers in its three journals are the most profound and the most critical.

France manifests a great dearth of original ideas, and a most discursive style of discussion, but considerable painstaking historical research. Its journals are prolix and, for the most part, profitless reading, and exceed in number the legitimate demand.

England exhibits a waning interest in this branch of medicine, little originality, but a notable discrimination in adopting new theories and applying them to practice. Its only special journal died a natural death at the close of the last year.

To America I have no hesitation in according pre-eminence in this special field. Our countrymen meet the emergencies incident to child-bearing with a quickness of perception and readiness of action rarely seen in other countries. Their ingenuity has led them to devise new operations in gynæcology and to carry them out with brilliant results, so that to-day the practice of that branch has reached a stage here far in advance of other nations. Of course our natural aptitudes lead many of us to overestimate the beneficial results of surgery, but taken all in all close observation and study in most of the countries of Europe has confirmed me in the opinion that in obstetrics and gynæcology America leads the world.

The two most prominent exponents of our branch in America, *The American Journal of Obstetrics* and the *Transactions of the American Gynecological Society*, present a more happy blending of scientific facts and practical suggestions than is found in any other special gynæcological or obstetrical periodicals in the world.

